TIFLOV, V.Ye.

"Brief guide to fleas important in epidemiology" by S.O.Vysotskaia. Reviewed by V.E.Tiflov. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 26 no.1:94-96 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(FLEAS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (VYSOTSKAIA, S.O.)

TIFLOV, V. E.

"The Significance of Fleas in the Spread of Disease."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

(Stavropol)

PILIPENKO, V.G.; SHCHEKINA, T.A.; TIFLOVA, L.A.

Mechanism of the resistance of natural tularemia microfoci as related to their control problem. Zool. zhur. 44 no.4:494-506 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya, Stavropol'-Krayevoy.

TIFLOVA, L. A., PILIPENKO, V. G., GOLUBEV, P. D., SHCHERBINA, T. A.

"Certain characteristics of the natural focus of tularemia in the flatland portion of the Stavropol' region." p. 194.

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Antiplague Inst. of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus/Stavropol'

KUZNETSOVA, V.A.; LI, A.D.; TIFOROVA, N.N.

Determination of the sources of contamination with sulfate-reducing bacteria of oil bearing layers D_1 of the Romashkino fields. Mikrobiologiia 32 no.4:683-688 Jl-Ag '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR Tatarskoy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

TIFREA, Emilia

Determining the ascendant speeds of some eruptive protuberances observed with a monochromatic filter. Studii astron seismol 5 no.2:241-245 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Astrophysics) (Sun) (Monochromators)

TIFREA, E.

Spectrophotometric study of the September 23, 1961 protuberance.
Studii astron seismol 8 no.2:207-216 '63.

TIFREA, E.

The June 1, 1960 chromospheric eruption. Studii astron seismol 8 no.2:239-241 '63.

TIFREA, E.; BALTOG, I.; ION, A.

Photometry of some chromospheric eruptions. Studii astron geizmol 8 no.2:197-205 '63.

L 43783-66 GW

ACC NR: AT6020503 SOURCE CODE: CZ/2514/65/000/051/0092/0094

AUTHOR: Tifrea, E.

32
B+1

ORG: Bucharest Observatory

TITLE: Some particulars of statistics of flare occurrence in active regions

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Astronomicky ustav. Publikace, no., 51, 1965. 3rd Consultation on Solar Physics and Hydromagnetics, Tatranska Lomnica, 13-16 October 1964, 92-94

TOPIC TAGS: solar flare, solar activity

ABSTRACT: The frequency is discussed of some rapidly developing and very active flares which occurred in 1957, 1960, and 1961 in active centers. Analysis of flares from 12 active regions in 1957 and 13 in 1958 showed that flares did not occur regularly in these regions. In many cases, the weighted mean per hr reached a maximum before passing the meridian, as a table in the original article shows. Other data refer to 19 active regions observed during 1960 and 1961. The east-west asymmetric effect in these regions was found only in six or 31% of the cases. The author states, in con-

Card 1/2

L 43783-66

ACC NR: AT6020503

clusion, that a greater number of active regions must be analyzed in order to decide if the east-west asymmetry and aging effect may occur separately, or if there is three-day cycle of recurrence of some flares in active centers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

[GC]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 005/

LS
Card 2/2

YEVPLOV, N.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TIGA, N.N.; MIRONENKO, V.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Berenil in piroplasmosis and francaiellosis of cattle. Veterinariia 37 no.8:24 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Yevplov). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Kuybyshevskogo rayona (for Tiga). 3. Kolkhoz "Moskva", Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Mironenko).

(Kuybyshevsk District--Hemosporidia)
(Cattle--Diseases and pests) (Berenil)

TIGAIERU, N.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

(4)

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation:

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 10, Oct 1961, pp 31-36.

Data: "Study on the Possibility of Preserving Bull Sperms."

Authors:

ARVANITOPOL, N., -Veterinarian,- C.R.C.S.C Tartasesti.

BOJOI, P., -Chemist-, "Pasteur" Institute of Serums and Vaccines (Institutul de Seruri si Vaccinuri "Pasteur").

TIGAIERU, N., -Veterinarian-, "Pasteur" Institute of Serums and Vaccines.

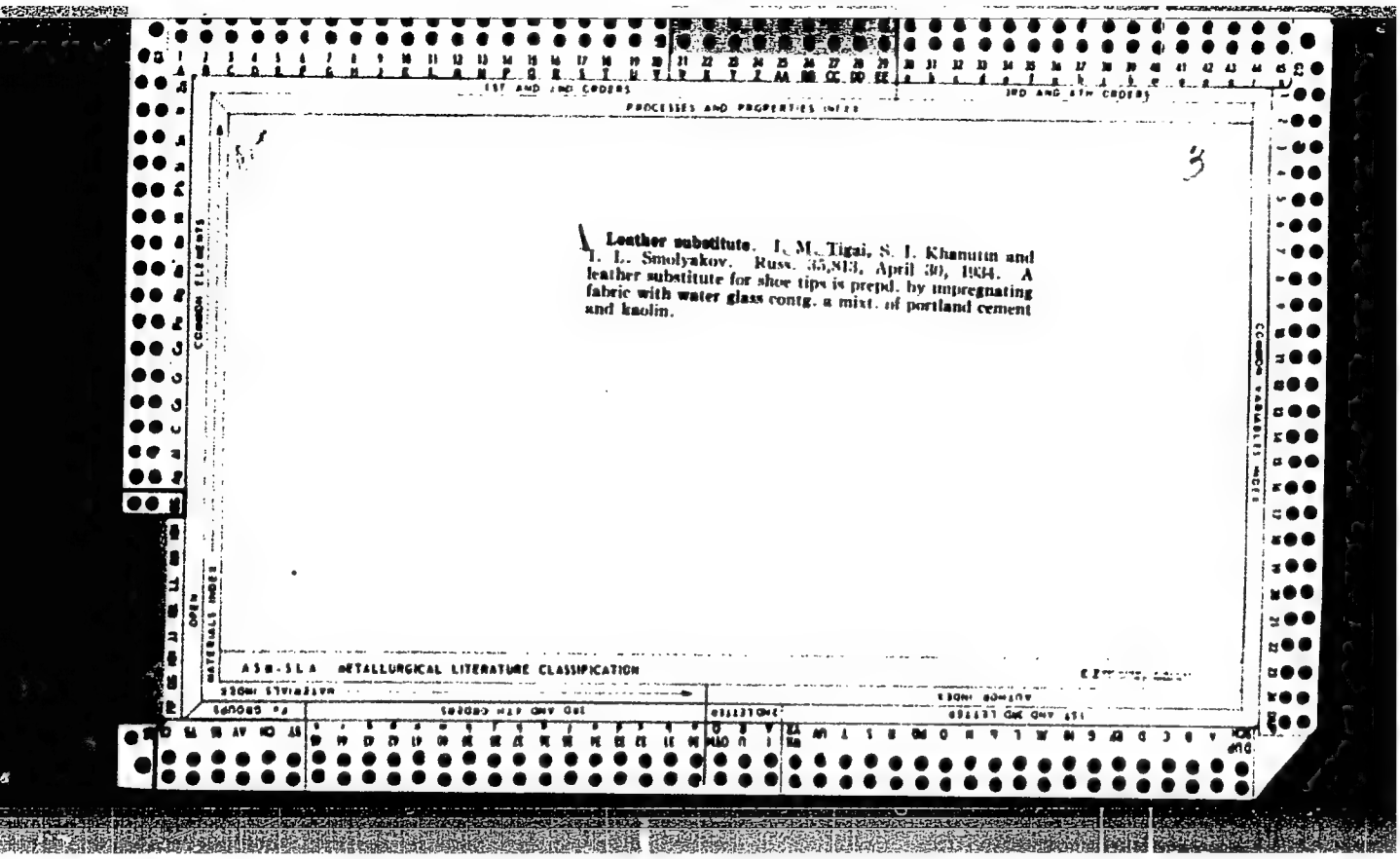
SIMON, M. De., -Veterinarian-, "Pasteur" Institute of Serums and Vaccines.

CA

13

Typographic rolls. I. M. Tigal and F. I. Tigal. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1951, No. 3, 30–1.—The rolls are prepd. from a mixt. of starch 35, glycerol 42, and cryst. $CaCl_2$ 23% without addn. of H_2O; the mass is kept 3–8 hrs. at 180° until the desired consistency is secured. The mixt. is filtered through 100-mesh screen and the product is dild. as follows: For prepn. of weak softer rolls, use mixt. 80, starch 10, and cryst. $CaCl_2$ 10 parts; of harder rolls use mixt. 80, starch 15, $CaCl_2$ 15, and glycerol 10 parts; of hard rolls use mixt. 60, starch 20, $CaCl_2$ 20, and glycerol 10 parts; and of very hard rolls use mixt. 30, starch 26, $CaCl_2$ 24, and glycerol 10 parts. The final mixing is in the cold, the mixt. is screened and poured in molten state into the mold, and allowed to set at about 80° for about 1 hr. until a resilient product forms. The rolls resist temp. in the range of −30° to 100°.

G. M. Kosolapoff



Leather substitute. I. M. Tigai, S. I. Khanutin and I. L. Smolyakov. Russ. 35,813, April 30, 1934. A leather substitute for shoe tips is prepd. by impregnating fabric with water glass contg. a mixt. of portland cement and kaolin.

CA

13

Typographic rolls. I. M. Tigal and F. I. Tigal. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1951, No. 3, 30-1.—The rolls are prepd. from a mixt. of starch 35, glycerol 42, and cryst. $CaCl_2$ 23% without addn. of H_2O; the mass is kept 3-8 hrs. at 180° until the desired consistency is secured. The mixt. is filtered through 100-mesh screen and the product is dild. as follows: For prepn. of weak softer rolls, use mixt. 80, starch 10, and cryst. $CaCl_2$ 10 parts; of harder rolls use mixt. 80, starch 15, $CaCl_2$ 15, and glycerol 10 parts; of hard rolls use mixt. 60, starch 20, $CaCl_2$ 20, and glycerol 10 parts; and of very hard rolls use mixt. 50, starch 26, $CaCl_2$ 24, and glycerol 10 parts. The final mixing is in the cold, the mixt. is screened and poured in molten state into the mold, and allowed to set at about 80° for about 1 hr. until a resilient product forms. The rolls resist temp. in the range of −30° to 100°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

PASCU, L.; TIGAENU, N.; ELEFTERESCU, A.; POPA, E.; NEGREANU, V.

Influence of the lyophilizing process on the virulence and immunizing power of "H" virus. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. Bucur. 12 no.2: 205-215 '61.

(NEWCASTLE DISEASE immunology) (POULTRY diseases) (VACCINES)

137-58-4-6937

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ivanov, A.I., Tigane, V.G., Gopiyenko, V.G.

TITLE: Experiences in Pilot-plant Production of Recrystallized Silicon Carbide (Opyt poluprom yshlennogo polucheniya rekristallizovannogo karbida kremniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 39, pp 368-386

ABSTRACT: A procedure for making items of recrystallized SiC for employment in equipment for the aluminum and magnesium industry is developed on a pilot-plant scale. The technical feasibility of shaping objects of various sizes from SiC by pneumatic ramming is demonstrated. It is established that prior oxidizing roasting impairs the quality of the products (there is a rise in SiO_2 content, a loss of strength, and an increase in porosity). A temperature study of graphiting furnaces was conducted in which temperature zones for recrystallization of SiC items as a by-product of the graphiting of coal products were found. The physical and mechanical properties and the resistance of the products to chemicals were studied under laboratory conditions. Ideas on the mechanism of the process of SiC crystallization

Card 1/2

137-58-4-6937

Experiences in Pilot-plant Production of Recrystallized Silicon Carbide

are adduced on the basis of the findings of X-ray structural analysis.

I. B.

1. Silicon carbide--Crystallization 2 Silicon carbide--Production
3. Silicon carbide--Processes

Card 2/2

TIGAN, Valeriu, ing.

Anthropometric measurements carried out in Rumania by children aged 7-14. Industria usoara 10 no.7:288-295 Jl '63.

FLAMINZEANU, Ecaterina, dr.; TIGAN, Valeriu, ing.

The foot, the last, and the footwear. Industria usoara 9 no.9:343-350 S '62.

L 25080-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GL

ACCESSION NR: AP5003448 S/0181/65/007/001/0276/0278

AUTHOR: Tigane, I. F.

TITLE: Electron-microscopic investigation of conducting tin-oxide layers

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 276-278

TOPIC TAGS: tin oxide, electron microscopic investigation, thin film, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: The author's investigations have shown that the irreversible change in conductivity of SnO_2 films, observed when the films are heated (>350C) in air, takes place even if the films are heated in an atmosphere of argon or nitrogen. To determine the cause of this deterioration, the authors studied under the electron-microscope SnO_2 layers deposited on different substrates and heated in argon (containing up to 0.05% oxygen) for 0.5 hours at definite

Card 1/3

L 25080-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003448

temperatures. The replica method was used. To increase the contrast, the prints were toned with gold. The results have shown that unheated SnO_2 films on plate glass at room temperature have a uniform fine grain structure if the layer resistance is relatively low. High-resistance layers always had an uneven structure. Heating to 550--650C caused irregular crystallites to appear on the surface of the homogeneous layer, with dimensions that increased with increasing temperature. Since glass softens at 550C, the tests were repeated with heat resistant glass, where the resistance of the layers remained practically constant up to 900C. A change in structure began to appear at 650--700C. It is therefore concluded that when ordinary glass is used as a substrate, chemical reaction between the glass material and the tin oxide is responsible for the irreversible changes in the latter. "I thank senior instructor A. Khaav for help during the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tartusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tartu State

L 25080-65

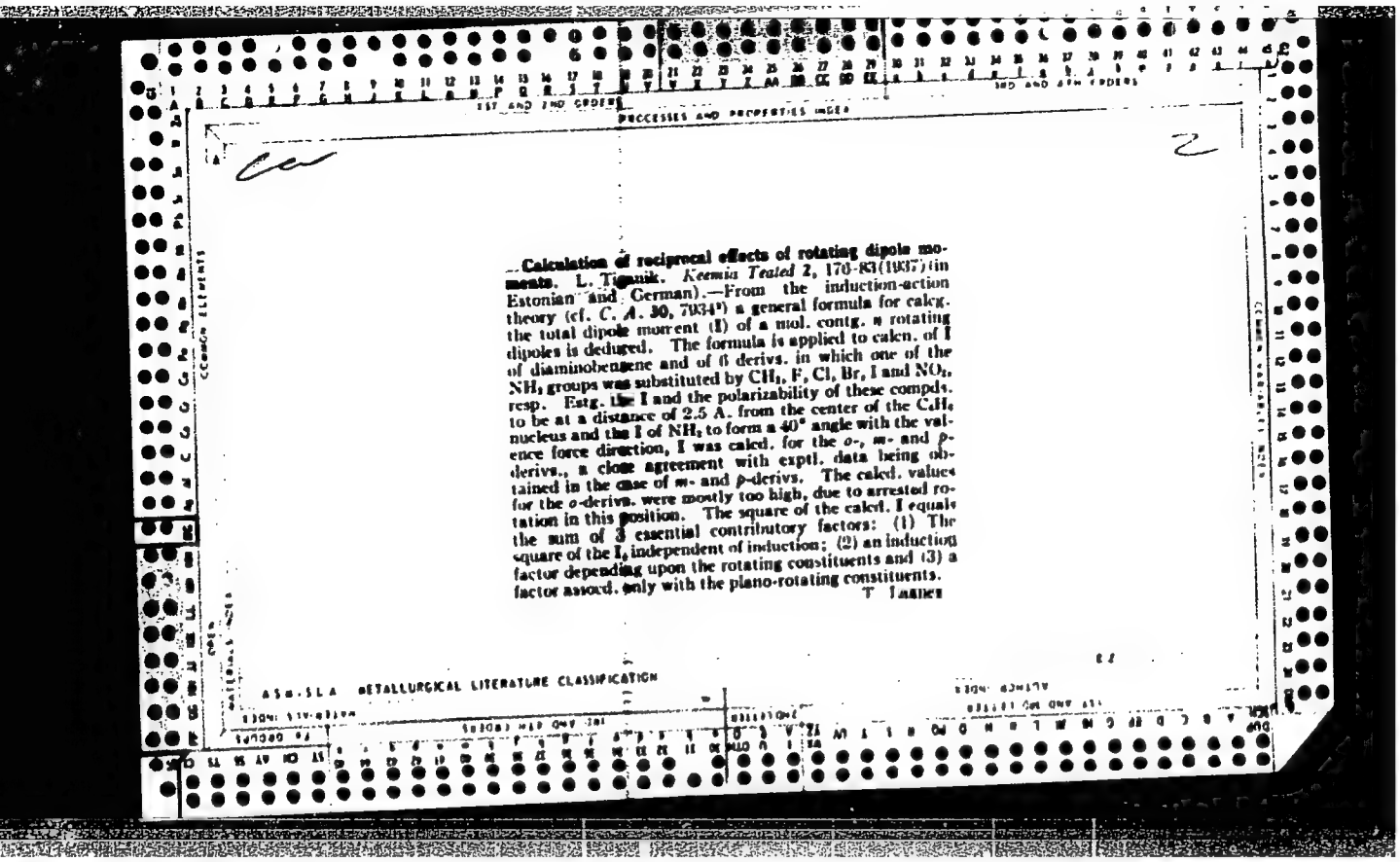
ACCESSION NR: AP5003448

University)

SUBMITTED: 17Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EC

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Calculation of reciprocal effects of rotating dipole moments. L. Tiganik. *Keemia Teated* 2, 170-83(1937) (in Estonian and German).—From the induction-action theory (cf. *C. A.* 30, 7034[9]) a general formula for calcg. the total dipole moment (I) of a mol. contg. *n* rotating dipoles is deduced. The formula is applied to calcn. of I of diaminobenzene and of 6 derivs. in which one of the NH_2 groups was substituted by CH_3, F, Cl, Br, I and NO_2, resp. Estg. the I and the polarizability of these compds. to be at a distance of 2.5 A. from the center of the C_6H_6 nucleus and the I of NH_2 to form a 40° angle with the valence force direction, I was calcd. for the *o*-, *m*- and *p*-derivs., a close agreement with exptl. data being obtained in the case of *m*- and *p*-derivs. The calcd. values for the *o*-derivs. were mostly too high, due to arrested rotation in this position. The square of the calcd. I equals the sum of 3 essential contributory factors: (1) The square of the I_0 independent of induction; (2) an induction factor depending upon the rotating constituents and (3) a factor assocd. only with the plano-rotating constituents.

T. Ivanics

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEMENOV, I., polkovnik; ZASUKHIN, B., polkovnik zapasa; VINNIKOV, V., podpolkovnik; TIGANIN, A., mayor

We discuss the article "Attack of rifle units." Voen. vest. 41 no.3:40-43 Mr 62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Attack and defense (Military science))

FLORIAN, Petru, prof. (Dej); MARUSTERU, St., (Baia Mare); HERLING, C., student; PIRSAN, L.C., student (Bucuresti); IONESCU-TIU, C.; COSTACHESCU, C.V.; LAMBA, Stelian (Constanta); LIVIU, Petre (Pucioasa); STRATESCU, Ion, student; BRINZANESCU, V., elev (Constanta); KLIM, Bratu, student (Bucuresti); TEMPEANU, C. (Hunedorara); CALINESCU, Aurelian (Brasov); MUNTEANU, Valentin (Cluj); OPREA, Miron (Ploiesti); MIHAILEANU, N.; TIGANOIU, Al., inginer; Buicliu, Gh.; POPA, Eugen I. (Iasi)

Proposed problems. Gaz mat B 14 no.8:481-485 Ag '63.

1. Institutul Politehnic Bucuresti (for Herling).

SULEA, P.; TIGANOIU, A.

Study of the quality of operation improvement of crude cast-iron shoes used for braking streetcars. Pt.3. Studii tehn Timisoara 10 no.2:289-301 J1-D '63.

SULEA, P.; TIGANOIU, A.

A study of the improvement of the exploitation quality of crude-iron brake shoes used on streetcars. Pt. 2. Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.3/4: 227-241 Jl-D '62.

TIGANOV, A.

"Schizophrenia; a somatic point of view" [in German]. Reviewed by A. Tiganov. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 59 no.9:1138-1141 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

TIGANOV, A

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Tranquilizers. V-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 27975

Author : Tiganov A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : On the Experiment of Therapy with Aminazin of Patients with the Remitting Catatonic Form of Schizophrenia.

Orig Pub : Zh. nevropatol. i psikhiatrii, 1957, 57, No 8, 1022-1025.

Abstract : Aminazin (1) was prescribed for 32 patients with remitting catatonic form of schizophrenia. In the patients, particularly in the early stage, sleep improved, motor irritation disappeared, and there was a diminution of negativism. The appearance

Card 1/2

TIGANOV, A.

TIGANOV, A.

Aminazine therapy of recurrent catatonic schizophrenia [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.8:1022-1025 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.V.Snezhnevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

(CATATONIA, therapy,
chlorpromazine in catatonic recur. schizophrenia (Rus))
(CHLORPROMAZINE, therapeuticuse,
catatonic recur. schizophrenia (Rus))

TIGANOV, A.S.

Study of sulfocyanate in the blood serum of schizophrenics. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:147-150 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Dir. - M.D.Kovrivona. Kafedra psikhiatrii. Zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.V.Snezhnevskiy.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (THIOCYANATES)

TIGANOV, A.S.

COUNTRY	:	USSR V
CATEGORY	:	Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analeptics
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23084
AUTHOR	:	Tiganov, A. S.; Golubykh, L. I.; Kamenskaya,*
INST.	:	-
TITLE	:	Experience in the Use of Meratran and Frenquel in Patients with a Paranoid Form of Schizophrenia
ORIG. PUB.	:	Zh. nevropatol. i psikhiatrii, 1958, 58, No 5, 600-615
ABSTRACT	:	In 4 patients with a paranoid form of schizophrenia, administration of 6-10 mg a day of meratran during 5-12 days caused aggravation of psychosis, an increase of quick rhythms on the EEG, reinforcement of the excitation focus, generalization of the excitation process, an increase of unconditioned reflex activity, and intensification of the pathological changes in protein and nitrogen

*V. M.; Lando, L. I.

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY : V
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.5 1959, No. 23084

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : metabolism and oxidizing processes. Subsequent
cont'd treatment with 0.4-0.5 g of frenquel during 19-41 days produced a positive result in only one patient. Upon treatment with frenquel, biochemical indicators returned to initial figures and sometimes normalized. Treatment with aminazin or reserpine brought about clinical improvement in all 4 patients. Normalization of EEG occurred in 3 patients, and that of biochemical indicators in 2.

Card: 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000532 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/010/0385/0388

AUTHOR: Tiganov, Ye. B.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Dispersion and absorption of sound in water and in acetone

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 10, 1966, 385-388

TOPIC TAGS: water, acetone, acoustic absorption, ultrasonic velocity, hypersonic velocity, laser application, acoustic dispersion

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the absorption and the velocity of hypersound and ultrasound in the same samples of water and acetone, and measured the Landau-Placzek ratio in acetone. The main purpose of the experiment was to ascertain whether negative dispersion of the velocity of sound in acetone and in water actually exists. The hypersound velocity was determined by measuring the positions of the fine structure components of a Rayleigh line excited by a He-Ne gas laser ($\lambda = 6328$ Å), using a setup described earlier (ZhETF v. 49, 1764, 1965). The amplitude coefficients of sound absorption were determined from the widths of the fine-structure components at 4×10^9 Hz in both liquids. The velocity of ultrasound was measured in the same liquid samples at 2.8 MHz, using apparatus described elsewhere (ZhETF v. 50, 3, 1966). The measurement results are tabulated. It is concluded that, within the limits of

Card 1/2

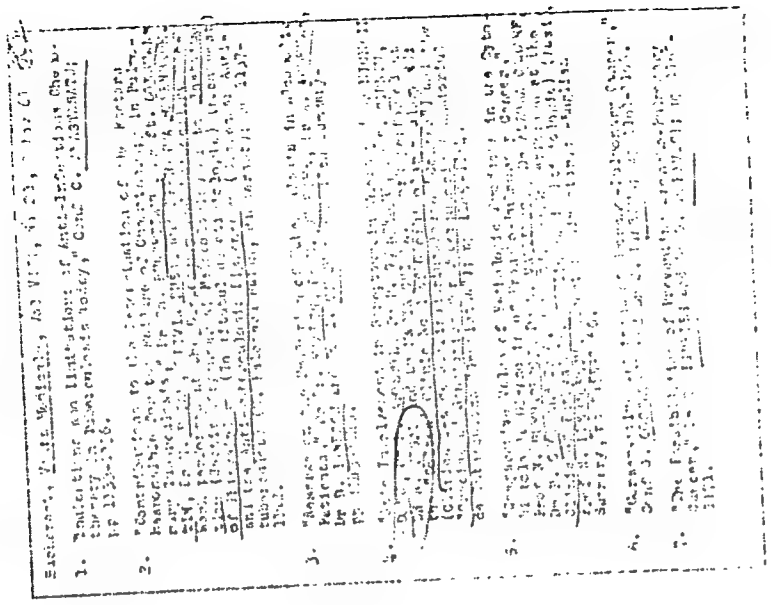
ACC NR: AP7000532

experimental accuracy, no dispersion of the velocity of sound is observed in either water or acetone. The linear dimensions of the molecular aggregate must therefore be concluded to be smaller than 10^{-7} cm. The results also show that in water and acetone the sound frequency $\sim 4 \times 10^9$ Hz is at the very beiginning of the region of bulk-viscosity relaxation. The ratio of the integral intensities of the central component to double the value of the intensity of the Mandel'shtam-Brillouin component is found to be 0.40 ± 0.05. The author thanks I. L. Fabelinskiy and V. S. Starunov for directing the work and a discussion of the results, and V. P. Zaytsev and S. M. Krivokhizha for help. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007
ATD PRESS: 5107

Card 2/2

TIGAU, R.



TIGAY, A.B., starshiy prepodavatel'

Approximation of experimental data by the method of averages for $y = ax + b$-type functions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 3:56-58 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

JENEY, Ivan; SIPOS, Lajos; TIHANYI, Kalman; TOTH, Endre

Production of tin-lead coatings by galvanic method. Finommechanika 2 no. 12:365-369 D '63.

1. General Machine Designing Office, Budapest (for Jeney and Sipos). 2. Precision Mechanical Enterprise, Budapest (for Tihanyi). 3. Research Institute of the Telecommunication Industry, Budapest (for Toth).

KONTA, Laszlo; HASKO, Ferenc; JENEY, Ivan; BOGDAN, Laszlone; BORSI, Miklos
ERDOS, Elemer; HAINOS, Laszlone; KARL, Imre; SAGI, Lajos;
SIPOS, Lajos; STENGER, Vilmos; TIHANYI, Kalman

Galvanic cadmium plating. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.9:355-359
S '62.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installation and Instrument. Methods of Measurement and Research C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 340

Author : Tihanyi, Laszlo
Inst :
Title : Economic Design of Tanks for Storage of Radioactive Waste Water

Orig Pub : Epuletgepeszet, 1958, 7, No 5-6, 199-202

Abstract : To remove radioactive waste water three methods are used: 1) Dilution and subsequent disposal in the sewage system, 2) evaporation and subsequent burial in the ground, 3) retention in tanks and subsequent disposal in the sewage system. The possibilities and advisabilities of the latter methods are examined in detail. A diagram is given, which makes it possible to determine the volume of the tank and the time of storage from the volume and activity of the easte water.

Card 1/1

SULEA, P.; TIGANOIU, A.

Studies on the better performance of the tramway cast-iron brake shoes. Pt. I. Laboratory tests. Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.1/2:135-142 Ja-Je '62.

SULEA, P.; TIGANOIU A.

For a better quality of the cast-iron brake shoes use ad brakes of railroad cars. Note II. Studii tehn Timisoara 8 no.3/4:285-313 Jl-D '61.

TIGANOV, A.S.

"Sigmund Freud" [in German] by Alexander Metts. Reviewed by A.S. Tiganov. Zhur. nevr. i psikh 59 no.5:628-631 '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(FREUD, SIGMUND, 1856-1939) (METTE, ALEXANDER)

TIGANOV, A.S.

Febrile schizophrenia. Zhur. nerv. psikh. 60 no. 4:461-468 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.V. Snezhnevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

TIGANOV, A.S.

Letter to the editor. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 60 no.11:1554-1555 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

TIGANOV, A. S., CAND MED SCI, "FEBRILE SCHIZOPHRENIA. PROBLEMS OF CLINIC, PATHOGENESIS, AND treatment." MOSCOW, 1961. (SECOND MOSCOW STATE MED INST IM N. I. PIROGOV). (KL, 2-61, 220).

TIGANOV, A.S., GOLUBYKH, L.I., KAMENSKAYA, V.M., LANDO, L.I.

Result of neratran and frequel therapy in the paranoid form of schizophrenia [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.5 600-615 '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. A.V. Snezhevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Gosudarstvennyy institut psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

(PIPRADROL, ther. use.
schizophrenia, paranoid form (Rus))
(AZYCYCLONEOL, ther. use.
same (Rus))
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, ther.
azacyclonol & pipradrol i paranoid form (Rus))

TIGANOV, G., inzh.

Train ferry service in the Kerch Strait. Zhel.dor.transp. 36 no.6:75-77 Je '55. (MIRA 12:4)
(Kerch Strait--Train ferries)

1. KATIN, A.; TIGANOV, G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cranks and Crankshafts

7. New method for testing the parallelism of the axes of crankspins and crankshafts on the spot, Engs. A. Katin, G. Tiganov, Mor.flot. 13 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

MERGABOV, Grayr Artem'yevich; TIGANOV, G.A., red.

[Methods of constructing and straightening the broken axis of crankshafts in marine internal combustion engines by measured slits] Metody postroeniia i vypriamleniia izlomannykh osei kolenchatykh valov sudovykh dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia po zamerennym raskepam. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 73 p. (MIRA 17:7)

TIGANOV, G.A.

BELAKOVSKIY, Yakov Isayevich; STAROSEL'SKIY, Abram Assirovich; TIGANOV, G.A., redaktor; ANAN'IN, V.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Deadwood bearings for oceangoing vessels] Deidvudnye podshipniki morskikh sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1955. 101 p. (MLRA 9:7)

(Bearings (Machinery))

MASH, D.I.; MOROZOV, V.V.; STARUNOV, V.S.; TIGANOV, Ye.V.; FABELINSKIY, I.L.

Induced Mandelstam-Brillouin scattering in solid amorphous bodies and in fluids. Pis'. v red. Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz. 2 no.5:246-250 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni Lebedeva AN SSSR. Submitted July 19, 1965.

MASH, D.I.; STARUNOV, V.S.; TIGANOV, Ye.V.; FABELINSKIY, I.L.

Intensity and width of the fine structure components of the line of scattered light in fluids and the damping of hypersound. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 49 no.6:1764-1773 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR. Submitted July 20, 1965.

L 04619-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6034272 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/007/0262/0266

AUTHOR: Starunov, V. S.; Tiganov, Ye. V.; Fabelinskiy, I. L. 68 9

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Spectrum of light scattered by density and anisotropy fluctuations in liquid nitrobenzene

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 262-266

TOPIC TAGS: nitrobenzene, light scattering, laser application, hypersound speed, relaxation process, spectral line, line splitting

ABSTRACT: Since the thermal scattering spectrum of nitrobenzene has not yet been investigated, the authors used a gas laser (λ = 6328 Å) as the light source to study simultaneously the narrow diffuse wing and the fine-structure lines of the interference spectrum. The apparatus was the same as used by the authors earlier (ZhETF v. 49, 1764, 1965), but the scattered light passed through a Wollaston prism oriented in such a way that one of its principal planes was perpendicular to the scattering plane (Z-polarization) and the other parallel to it (X-polarization). Results of the measurements of the speed of hypersound and the width of the Mandel'shtam-Brillouin components in nitrobenzene at 20C show that the diffuse wing superimposed on the fine-structure components is depolarized, and the Rayleigh triplet in nitrobenzene is line-

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ACC NR: AP6034272

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arly polarized. Earlier estimates have shown that in nitrobenzene almost half the integral intensity of the wing is located in the part that is superimposed on the frequency region occupied by the fine-structure lines. Measurements of the actual width of this part of the wing in nitrobenzene have shown that it amounts to ~0.20 cm^{-1}. The anisotropy relaxation time corresponding to this width is $\tau \approx 5 \times 10^{-11}$ sec. It is therefore to be assumed that nitrobenzene, when used as the working medium in a light modulator based on the Kerr effect, is characterized by two times, one equal to 5×10^{-11} sec, and the other smaller than 10^{-12} sec, and that both processes characterized by these times should play approximately equal roles. The intensity ratio in the Rayleigh triplet (the Landau-Placzek ratio) was also measured, with the influence of the depolarized scattering excluded, to allow for the distortion in the intensity distribution in the triplet. The measurement results and the relaxation parameters calculated from them are listed in a table. Differences between the values calculated from the dispersion of the speed of sound and the width of the Mandel'shtam-Brillouin components are attributed to the large error in the measurement of the MBC width or to the use of simplified formulas with a single τ for the earlier calculations. The authors thank V. P. Zaytsev for help in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002 /
ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 LC

L 6377-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH

ACC NR: AP5026105 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/005/0246/0250

AUTHOR: Mash, D. I.; Morozov, V. V.; Starunov, V. S.; Tiganov, Ye. V.; Fabelinskiy, I. L.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Stimulated Brillouin scattering in solid amorphous bodies and liquids

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 5, 1965, 246-250

TOPIC TAGS: Brillouin scattering, stimulated scattering, stimulated Brillouin scattering, laser, laser effect, nonlinear effect, nonlinear optics

ABSTRACT: Stimulated Brillouin scattering was observed in three kinds of optical glasses, fused quartz, and seven different liquids excited by a giant pulse from a ~100 Mw ruby laser using a setup described previously (Mash, D. I., et al. Pisma ZhETF, 2, 41, 1965). Table 1 lists some of the experimental data on the Brillouin shifts $\Delta\nu$, the hypersonic acoustic velocity ν calculated from the present experimental data on $\Delta\nu$, ν determined from ordinary (spontaneous) Brillouin shifts, and ν obtained from direct hypersonic measurements. The systematic differences between the hypersonic acoustic velocities calculated from the spontaneous Brillouin shifts and those obtained from stimulated Brillouin scattering were within the limits of

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ACC NR: AP5026105

Table 1. Hypersonic acoustic velocities

Material	Stimulated Br. Scattering		Spontaneous Br. Scatt.	Hypersound Measurements
	$\Delta\nu$, cm^{-1}	v, m/sec	v, m/sec	v, m/sec
Fused quartz	0,8II±0.004	5804±30	5990 5840	5968
Crown glass	0,856±0,005	5906±40	-	-
Benzene	0,206±0,002	I434±I5	I47I±	I324
Nitrobenzene	0,232±0.002	I546±I5	-	I473
Carbon disulfide*	0.I8I±0.002	II62±I5	I265±22	II58
	0,I92±0,002	I232±I5		
Acetic acid	0,I45±0,002	II05±20	II40±35	II44
Salol 20C	0.232±0,002	I544±I5	-	-
180C	0.I06±0.002	740±20		

*The upper value is given for the case when ~10 components were observed; the lower value, when 2 components were observed.

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ACC NR: AP5026105

experimental error for all materials tested except carbon disulfide. The hypersonic velocity in carbon disulfide decreased with an increasing number of Brillouin components and increased with an increasing power of the pulses. The dependence of velocity (or $\Delta\nu$) on the number of components was attributed to heating of the scattering medium due to absorption of hypersound. It is possible that a small decrease in hypersonic velocity also occurred in other materials. Such a decrease would limit the accuracy with which the hypersonic velocity could be determined by means of stimulated Brillouin scattering. The ~5% dispersion observed in nitrobenzene at 20C made it possible to evaluate its main relaxation parameters. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [CS]

SUB CODE: OP/ SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 010/ ATD PRESS: 4141

Card 3/3 Rdl

NOVIKOV, Stepan Malakhiyevich; SLEPCHENKO, Aleksandr Gavrilovich; TIGAREV, Pavel Alekseyevich; SEVAST'YANOV, A.G., red.; KONOVALOVA, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Marine piston compressors] Korabel'nye porshnevye kompressory. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1961. 197 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Compressors) (Ships--Equipment and supplies)

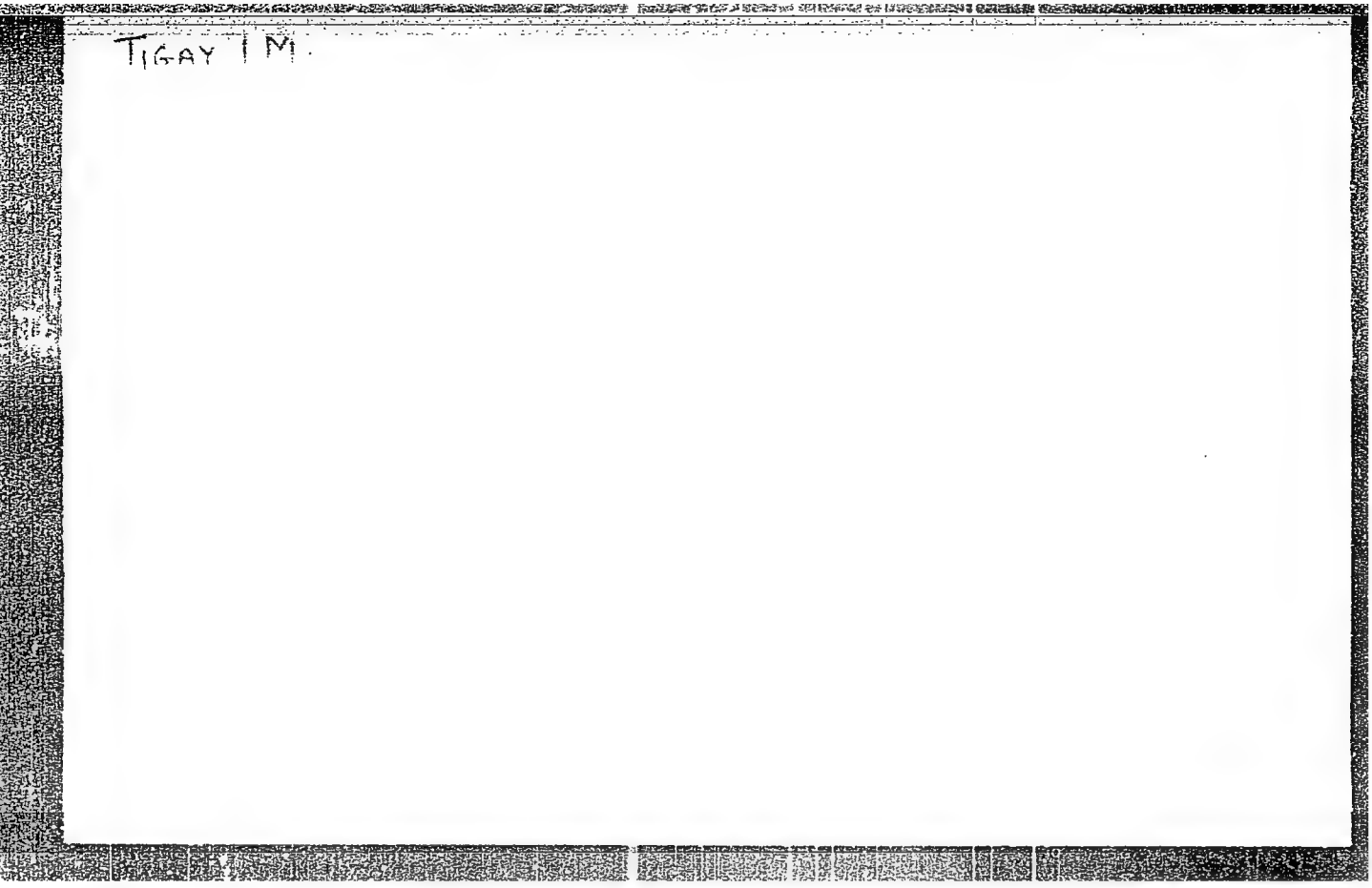
RUDNITSKIY, Viktor Ivanovich; TIGAY, Akiva Bentsionovich; LUPANDIN, I.V., red.; MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Toothed and worm gears; stress analysis]Zubchatye i cherviachnye peredachi; raschet na prochnost'. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1962. 161 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Gearing)

TIGANOVA, G.A.

Psychoneurological prophylactic and therapeutic institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Tambov, Ivanov and Stavropol. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.11:904-906 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Psychiatry)



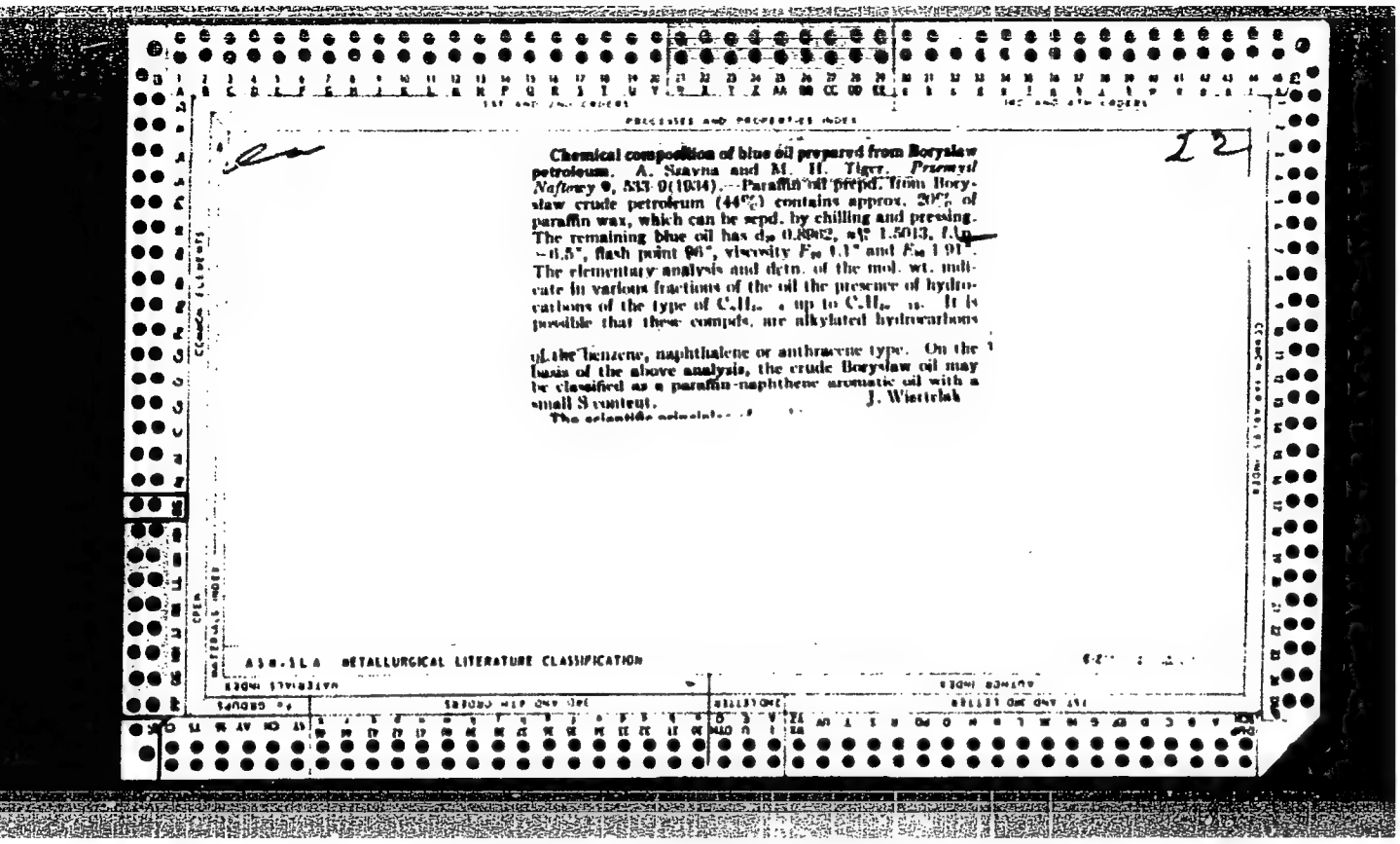
LAVROV, V.V., inzh.; TIGAY, M.L., inzh.

Automatic control of the production of commercial yeast. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.4:17-19 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Yeast) (Automatic control)

TIGANOVA, L. I.

TIGRANOVA, L. I. — "The Psychological Peculiarities of Mastering the Indicators of New Concepts." Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin, Chair of Psychology, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences.)

KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS
No. 41, October 1956



Chemical composition of blue oil prepared from Borysław petroleum. A. Szayna and M. H. Tiger. *Przemysł Naftowy* **9**, 833-9(1934).—Paraffin oil prepd. from Borysław crude petroleum (44°) contains approx. 20% of paraffin wax, which can be sepd. by chilling and pressing. The remaining blue oil has d_{20} 0.8902, n_D^{20} 1.5013, $[\alpha]_D$ −0.5°, flash point 96°, viscosity E_{20} 1.1° and E_{50} 1.01°. The elementary analysis and detn. of the mol. wt. indicate in various fractions of the oil the presence of hydrocarbons of the type of C_nH_{2n-6} up to C_nH_{2n-18}. It is possible that these compds. are alkylated hydrocarbons of the benzene, naphthalene or anthracene type. On the basis of the above analysis, the crude Borysław oil may be classified as a paraffin-naphthene aromatic oil with a small S content.

J. Wiertelak

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AR'YEV, Yu.A.; TELENKOVA, O.N., inzh.; TIGAZIN, G.A.

Experience in using a helicopter in the construction of an automobile bridge. Transp.stroi. 14 no.12:11-15 D '64. (MIRA 19:1)

FAYNSHRAYBER, Sh., inzh.; TIGER, P., inzh. (g. Cheboksary)

Operational intensification of filters at the Cheboksary.
Zhil-komm. khoz. 9 no.3:22-23 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Orgvodokanal, Cheboksary (for Faynshrayber).
(Cheboksary--Filters and filtration)

TIGER, P

STEPANOV, L.; TIGER, P.

Technical improvement of clarifiers of the Cheboksary water supply system. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 7 no.11:15-16 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Cheboksary--Water--Purification)

ROMANOV, G.A.; TIGER, P.F.

Work of sedimentation basins of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydro- and Sanitary Engineering at the Cheboksary water-supply station. Vod.i san.tekh. no.7:27-30 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Cheboksary--Water--Purification)

ENTELIS, S.G.; TIGER, R.P.; NEVEL'SKIY, E.Ya.; EPEL'BAUM, I.V.

Kinetics and hydrolysis mechanism of carboxyl dichlorides. Report No.1: Reaction rate as dependent on the polarity of the medium. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.2:245-252 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Chemical reaction, Rate of) (Anhydrides)
(Hydrolysis) (Dipole moments)

ENTELIS, S.G.; TIGER, R.P.; NEVEL'SKIY, E.Ya.; EPEL'BAUM, I.V.

Kinetics and mechanism of the hydrolysis of carboxylic acid dichlorides. Report No.2: Temperature dependence of the reaction rate, and the relation of activation energy and entropy to the polarity of the medium. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim. nauk no.3:429-436 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Phthaloyl chloride) (Therephthaloyl chloride)
(Hydrolysis)

S/062/63/000/002/005/020
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Entelis, S. G., Tiger, R. P., Nevel'skiy, E. Ya., and Epel'baum, I. V.

TITLE: Kinetics and mechanism of the hydrolysis of carboxylic anhydrides. Communication 1. Dependence of the reaction rate on the polarity of the medium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1963, 245 - 252

TEXT: The hydrolysis of phthalic (I) and terephthalic (II) chloro anhydride was studied spectrophotometrically at 35°C in dioxane containing 0.1 - 15.7 M/l of water. The concentration of the chloro anhydride was varied from $0.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M/l. Owing excess H_2O, the reaction seems to be zero order: $w = -dc_X/dt = k_1 c_X$ (2), where k_1 is the velocity constant observed and c_X is the chloro anhydride concentration during the reaction. The first order of the reaction with respect to the chloro anhydride was established from the independence of k_1 from the initial concentration. If

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Kinetics and mechanism of the...

the reaction is also first order with respect to H_2O, eq. 2 becomes $w = -dc_X/dt = k_2 c_X c_{H_2O}$ and $k_1 = k_2 c_{H_2O}$. In II, k_2 proved almost independent of the H_2O concentration up to 0.8 M/l and then increased with increasing c_{H_2O}. From the two possible explanations, i.e., second-order reaction with respect to water and H_2O effect on the dielectric constant, the first could be ruled out by plotting the curve for the rate of hydrolysis as a function of c_{H_2O} in dioxane. To verify the second possibility, the rate of hydrolysis was studied, keeping c_{H_2O} constant and varying the dielectric constant ϵ by additing acetonitrile. k_2 increased with increasing ϵ. When ϵ was kept constant, k_2 also remained constant, although c_{H_2O} increased by a factor of 3. These results for II prove that the dependence of k_2 on the H_2O content is only due to the c_{H_2O} effect on ϵ and that the reaction is

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second-order (first-order with respect to each reagent). With I, k_2 increased only in water-dioxane medium; in the ternary system, k_2 decreased with constant c_{H_2O} and increasing ε and rose slightly with constant ε and increasing c_{H_2O}. For II $\log k_2 = -4.33 + 2.19(\varepsilon - 1)/(2\varepsilon + 1)$, and for I $\log k_2 = -3.75 + 0.91(\varepsilon - 1)/(2\varepsilon + 1)$. The dipole moments calculated from these data and the Kirkwood equation were $6.95 \cdot 10^{-18}$ CGSE units for II, and $6.85 \cdot 10^{-18}$ CGSE units for I. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1962

TIGER, R.P.; NEVEL'SKIY, B. Ya ; PEL'BAUM, I.V.; ENTELIS, S.G.

Kinetics and mechanism of hydrolysis of diacyl dichlorides. Report No.3: Hydrolysis of acyl chlorides in the presence of acids and alkali. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.11:1969-1974 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ENTELIS, S.G.; TIGER, R.P.; EPPLE, G.V.; CHIRKOV, N.M.

Kinetics of the reduction of diphenyl-m-tolylcarbinol by isopropyl alcohol by hydride transfer in the system H_2SO_4 - H_2O. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.6:1420-1423 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Kondrat'yevym.

(Methanol) (Isopropyl alcohol)

TIGER, R.P., ENGELIS, S.G.

Role of the medium in the mechanism of reaction of isocyanates with alcohols. Part 1. Kin. i kat. 6 no.3:540-546 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

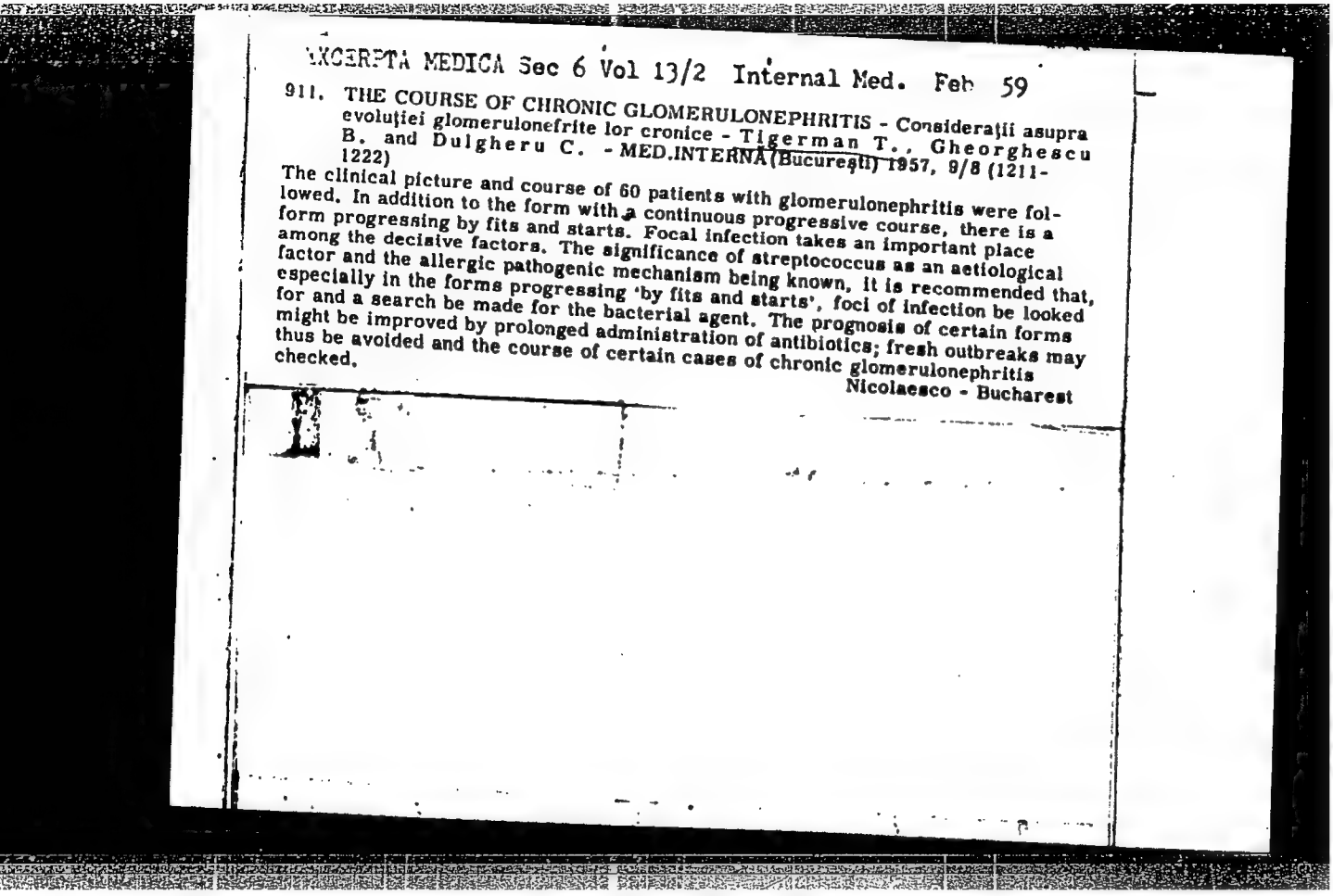
KRASNOBAYEV, A., inzh.; SANDLERSKIY, A., inzh; TIGERIS, A., inzh.

Sawdust-sand concrete. Stroitel' no.26-27 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Concrete) (Wood waste)

TIGERMAN, Branko, inz.

Some problems in applying indigenous multiplex systems with small number of channels in the Yugoslav telephone network group. Telekomunikacije 13 no.1/2:37-40 Ja-Ap '64.



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/2 Internal Med. Feb 59

911. THE COURSE OF CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS - Considerații asupra evoluției glomerulonefrite lor cronice - Tigerman T., Gheorghescu B. and Dulgheru C. - MED.INTERNA (Bucureşti) 1957, 9/8 (1211-1222)

The clinical picture and course of 60 patients with glomerulonephritis were followed. In addition to the form with a continuous progressive course, there is a form progressing by fits and starts. Focal infection takes an important place among the decisive factors. The significance of streptococcus as an aetiological factor and the allergic pathogenic mechanism being known, it is recommended that, especially in the forms progressing 'by fits and starts', foci of infection be looked for and a search be made for the bacterial agent. The prognosis of certain forms might be improved by prolonged administration of antibiotics; fresh outbreaks may thus be avoided and the course of certain cases of chronic glomerulonephritis checked.

Nicolaesco - Bucharest

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/2 Internal Med. Feb 59

912. CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS WITH AN INCONSTANT PROGRESSION
Glomerulo-nefrita cronică cu progresiune în salturi - Tigerman T., Gheorghescu B., Dulgheru C. and Constantinescu S. Clin. Med., Spit. 'Vasile Roaită', Bucureşti - MED. INTERNĂ (Bucureşti) 1958, 10/2 (239-252) Tables 1

In a clinical material comprising 70 cases of nephritis, including 46 cases of chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis, it was demonstrated that 56.8% of the latter cases had a course with acute exacerbations. This is a well-defined entity from the clinical, bacteriological and morbid anatomical point of view. The causal factor of the acute process was found to be the revived focal infection. Ablation of the foci and antibiotic treatment are recommended to prevent the exacerbations.
Nicolaesco - Bucharest

TIGERMAN, T.; GHEORGHESCU, B.; LULGHERU, C.

Study of the evolution of chronic glomerulonephritis. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.8:1211-1222 Aug 57.

1. Incrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului "Vasile Roaita" Director: prof. T. Spirchez.

(GLOMERULONEPHRITIS
chronic, evolution & ther.)

TIGERMANN, Branko, ing. (Zagreb, Vojnoviceva 26)

Application of frequency transformations in the calculation of electric filters. Elektrotehnika Hrv 1 no.1-2:69-76 '58.

1. PTT, Zabreb

TIGERMANN, T., Conf.; DULGHIERU, C., dr.

Cortisone therapy of liver diseases. Med. int., Bucur. 8 no.4:496-503 Aug 56.

(LIVER DISEASES, therapy
cortisone)
(CORTISONE, ther. use
liver diseases)

[redacted], S.; [redacted], Magdalena

Further data on the biochemical findings on the processes of aging. Stud. cercet. de fiziol. 10 no.2:141-147 '65.

OERIU, S.; TIGHECIU-DUMITRESCU, M.; ENACHE-PEREDERI, L.

Activity of some oxidoreducing enzymes in the process of aging. Studii cerc biochimie 5 no.3:343-346 '62.

1. Catedra de biochimie a Facultatii de medicina generala din I.M.F., Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. si membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari de biochimie" (for Oeriu).

TIGIN, A.M.

Cups for boiling specimens. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.5:57 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Pervoural'skiy Novotrubnyy zavod.
(Pipe, Steel--Testing)

S/806/62/000/003/005/018

AUTHORS: Fridlyander, I.N., Zakharov, Ye.D., Tigina, L.P.

TITLE: The kinetics of the aging of aluminum alloys of the Al-Cu-Mg system.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniye splavov tsvetnykh metallov. no.3. 1962, 58-61.

TEXT: The paper reports an experimental investigation of the effect of both aging temperature and aging time on the decomposition of a supersaturated, quenched-hardened, solid solution in alloys of the Al-Cu-Mg system. The objective of the investigation was to determine the usability of the aging time as an indicator of the time rate of the diffusion flux in an alloy. Four Al-Cu-Mg alloys were tested (compositions tabulated); three of them contained appx. 6.6% Cu + Mg, but in different proportions: 2.1, 1.37, 0.95. The fourth alloy contained also 0.82% Fe, 0.83% Ni, and 0.11% Ti. The alloy was prepared in an electric muffle furnace and cast into a watercooled 280x160x26-mm mold at 680-700°C. The ingots were homogenized for 24 hrs at 480°, milled to 200x150x21 mm, and rolled on a two-roll mill at 420-430°C. First rolling (6-10 passes) reduced the billet thickness to 12-14 mm, second rolling (3-6 passes) to 5-6 mm. Hardness-test specimens were cut, heated in a saltpeter bath to 495°, soaked for 60 min, and water-quenched. This was followed by aging at 160, 180, 200, and 210°C and 30-sec Brinell testing with a load of 1,000 kg on a 10-mm diam ball. The hardness-vs.-aging-time curves show that the solid-solution transformations are accelerated by an increase in aging T; however, the time for

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attainment of the maximum H_B at any one aging T increases with a decrease in the Cu/Mg ratio, while the hardening effectiveness decreases. Inasmuch as all three alloys lie in the α +S phase region, any changes in the aging kinematics are attributable to the S content in the alloy and the Mg content in the α solid solution. As the Cu content decreases, the amount of S phase decreases, which is reflected in a diminishing maximal H_B value and in a shift to the right of the time required to attain the maximum H_B. The Mg saturation of the α solid solution contributes to a slowing-down of the hardening process also, especially at low aging T. A comparison of the first and fourth alloys, similar in all respects except for the presence of Fe, Ni, and Ti in the fourth alloy, illustrates the latter postulate vividly (cf. also Hunsicker, H. J., Symposium on the Age-hardening of Metals. Chicago. 1939, 56). A brief survey of existing literature on the slowdown mechanism attributable to the presence of the Fe and Ni additions is given; unsolved problem areas are outlined, and the need for additional investigations is pointed out. There is one (unnumbered) figure, 2 tables, and 9 references (6 Russian-language Soviet, 1 German, and 2 English-language).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

ZAKHAROV, Ye.D.; YUGOVA, V.V.; KUZNETSOVA, K.N.; SADOVNIKOVA, L.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: SUDZILOVSKAYA, I.N.; DZEVOYED, A.I.; TIGINA, L.P.

Volumetric changes of semifinished products made of the B95 alloy in the process of heat treatment. Alium. splavy no.3: 227-236 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

FRIDLYANDER, I.N.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.D.; TIGINA, L.P.

Kinetics of aging of aluminum alloys in the system Al - Cu - Mg. Issl. splav. tsvet. met. no.3:58-61 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Aluminum-copper-magnesium alloys--Hardening)

TOPOL'SKIY, N.A., inzh.; SIROTKO, F.V., inzh.; GRISHIN, V.A., inzh.; TIGLEYEV, L.V., inzh.

Stand for cleaning pipes from rust and applying anticorrosive waterproof coatings. Suggested by N.A.Topol'skii, F.V. Sirotko, V.A.Grishin, L.V.Tigleev. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.8:120-123 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Po materialam tresta Kuzbassshakhtomontazh.
(Pipe, Steel--Cleaning) (Protective coatings)

TIGOIU, A.,
E. ANGELESCU, Acad. Rep. Populare Romane, Bul. Stiinf.,
Ser. Mat., Fiz., Chim. 2, 189-98 (1950)

TIGOIU, A.,
E. ANGELESCU, Acad. Rep. Populare Romane, Bul. Stiinf. Ser. Mat., Fiz., Chim. 2, 189-98 (1950)

ACCESSION NR: AP5016593

UR/0363/65/001/005/0763/0768

silica in the subeutectic region

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 763-768

glass crystallization, calcium glass, calcium aluminosilicate, glass

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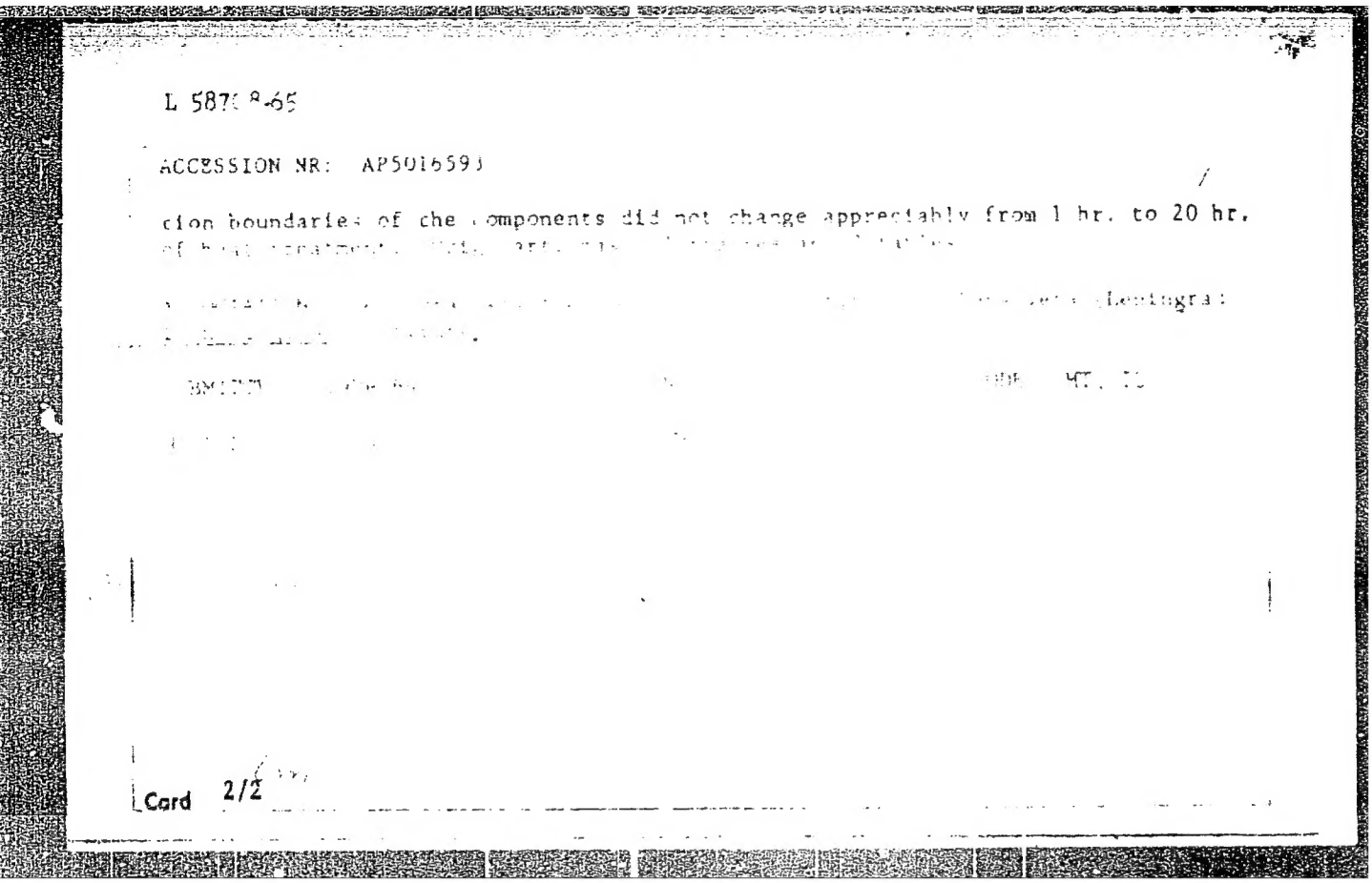

L 587[illegible]-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016593

ction boundaries of the components did not change appreciably from 1 hr. to 20 hr.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5016594 UR/0363/65/001[illegible]005/0775/0779

54-161.6;54...

AUTHOR: Toropov, N. A.; Tigonen, G. V.

TITLE: Linear growth rate of anortite crystals in glass at 1000C

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 775-779

TOPIC TAGS: anortite, glass crystallization, crystal growth rate, wollastonite, calcium glass, calcium aluminosilicate glass etching

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the crystallization kinetics of anortite-wollastonite glass (25.72% CaO, 29.28% Al_2O_3, 45.0% SiO_2) containing 1% Cr_2O_3, which causes volume crystallization. The samples, crystallized at 800-1000C in two stages, were etched with a K-1 etchant (5 ml conc. H_2SiF_6 + 10 ml H_2O + 1 mg $CoCl_2$), then photographed. It was found that the rate at which anortite crystallizes out of the glass [illegible] along a curve [illegible] is observed in samples treated at lower temperatures. The peak of the curve representing the

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rate of formation of crystallization centers as a function of temperature can

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute)

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